

# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 28.

MASSILLON, OHIO DECEMBER 30, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 1,456

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCauley, Attorney at Law, office over Diehlman's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINHOLD, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 11 1/2 Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, O. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese, Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

### CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesaler Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesaler and retail dealer in cigars. Factory 3 store room No. 59 West Main street.

### DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggists' sundries.

T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

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E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

### FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

### DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, Dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

### PHYSICIANS.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. SURGEON. Office hours: 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office and Residence 10 1/2 Main St., Massillon, O.

D. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours: 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M. Office open every night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 7 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.

Office over Ulendorf's Jeweler's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open a day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Bently's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrie. New corner of Erie and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTURERS.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

H. E. SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Saw Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Self Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Pumps, Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Cornell & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. For warding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc. No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

### TINNERS.

HENRY OEHLE, dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

### REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

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JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

SHOOTING GUNS. Revolver. Rifle. Address: 1000 Main Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, Choked, \$10 to \$100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, \$1 to \$25. Every kind of Breech Loading Shot Gun, \$1 to \$50. Muzzle Loading Shot Guns, \$1 to \$50. Single Shot Gun, \$2 to \$12. Revolvers, \$1 to \$20. Double Action Shot Guns, \$25 to \$100. All kinds of Cartridges, Shot, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address: GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 621 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—This is a 2-year old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly. Goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world. No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Western by writing a letter.

Guns Made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

Many of the good things of this life are sorrowfully left alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by

Sold by W. H. McCall & Co.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and spicy manner.

Cheap railroad riding now between Chicago and St. Louis.

United miners around Sharon, Pa., will strike for higher wages.

Dr. McGlynn's old parish gave him \$1,900 for a Christmas present.

David Hilderbrand and son were killed by a train near Delhi, Ind.

Ezriah Krinke, pioneer of Batavia, O., died suddenly Thursday.

Fire destroyed Ruff's dry goods store at Evansville, Ind. Loss \$40,000.

Ross and Bugbear will row for the championship of England February 13.

John Harrington, young merchant of Petty, Tex., died of hydrophobia.

The Montauk Fire Insurance company, of Brooklyn, will discontinue business January 1.

W. W. Martindale, ex-mayor of Gallipolis, O., died Thursday at his home, near that city.

Charley Roberts, the Park county, Indiana, desperado, is on trial the third time for burglary.

Nina Van Zandt says she is sorry she didn't blow up the Chicago jail, as she had intended to do.

Jersey City also had an explosion of naphtha which wrecked a building and wounded several persons.

Ex-State Supreme Judge George W. Molivine died of paralysis Thursday at his home in New Philadelphia, O.

The Oregon legislature memorializes the United States senate, asking that Chinese importation be stopped altogether.

In a fire at Vicksburg, Miss., Monday night, the wife and eight-year-old child of Ed. McElvay were burned to death.

Matthew Newkirk, past grand master of the Ohio State Lodge I. O. O. F., died at Newark Thursday, aged seventy-three.

Eight persons were frozen to death in Carroll county (Tex.), during the recent cold spell.

Carroll McBea was acquitted of the murder of Joseph Hardwick, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Joe McAuliffe defeated Paddy Ryan in a four-round prize-fight at San Francisco Friday night.

Several persons were injured by the wreck of an engine at Layland station, near Millersburg, O.

John Hassett, of Deheaux, N. Y., was instantly killed while attempting to cross the railway track.

The body of J. H. Lee, who was killed by the naphtha explosion at Rochester, has been recovered.

The men at Shaner's coal mines, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, have struck for the Columbus scale.

There were twenty-two deaths from typhoid fever in Cincinnati during the week ending December 21.

The residence of Herman J. Pahlman and \$25,000 worth of paintings was destroyed by fire at Naperville, Ill.

Congressman Butterworth is improving so rapidly that it is expected he will be able to be about the house in a few days.

W. M. McCauley, a bookkeeper, was shot and fatally injured by his wife at Chicago, because he had been untrue to her.

Thomas P. Cosgrove, an attorney at Providence, R. I., has been awarded \$3,500 damages against Harry W. Gardiner for slander.

L. B. Campbell was arraigned in the common pleas court at Ripley, O., for the murder of Marshal Ed. Whitaker, and pleaded not guilty.

Joseph R. Banks, a real estate agent, shot John J. Littleton, an editor, at Nashville, Tenn., inflicting a most dangerous wound.

Harry J. Hocks, one of the principals in the Friday night prize fight back of Price Hill, Cincinnati, has been arrested and is held in \$1,000 bond for trial.

Pearson McCoy, the boy murderer, has been sentenced at Ironton, O., to the penitentiary for life for murder in the second degree for killing Dr. Northrup.

Fire broke out in the Indiana penitentiary at Michigan City, at 9:30 o'clock Saturday night, entirely destroying the shoe department, with a loss of \$75,000.

A Chicago & St. Paul passenger train was derailed by a misplaced switch at a point east of Clinton Junction, seriously injuring the baggage-car and express messenger.

At Wickliffe, Ky., there is a strange phenomenon of burning lignite. It is a bed of mineral coal, which is largely impregnated with oil, and has been burning for weeks.

A feud prevailing at Ozark, Mo., has already resulted in the killing of ten men, and the outbreak is assuming such proportions that the governor has been appealed to for troops.

Miss Della Snyder, of Washington C. H., has been given a verdict against the Dayton & Ironton railroad for \$15,000 damages for a permanent injury received in a wreck on that road.

The first steps have been taken for the transfer of the Chicago Times to a syndicate headed by James W. West. The transfer includes the estate of Mr. Storey, building and franchises.

The Halifax authorities could not lawfully hold young McNeally, who robbed the Saco bank, and released him from custody. They failed to find any of the bank's property on him.

At a conference between the attorneys representing Chicago and the recently annexed portion of Hyde Park village it was agreed to carry the disputed points to the Illinois supreme court.

John Lillay has recovered a verdict against the New York Central and Hudson River railroad for \$85,000, for the loss of his legs by being run over in the Grand Central depot at New York.

The Chester regulators, or "Knights of the Switch," of Charleston, S. C., have been identified as prominent citizen farmers by Miss Nannie Crawford, who has been inhumanly treated by them.

Henry Marshall, colored, shot and killed William Mason, colored, at Soddy, Tenn. The murdered man was trying to quell a row.

The murdered man was captured and put in jail at Chattanooga.

Burglars in Indianapolis resisted and escaped from an officer by throwing a bomb that struck the latter on the head and exploded and fractured his skull, broke an arm and otherwise injured him.

Mrs. Catherine B. Williams, of Rochester, N. Y., has instituted a libel suit against the Syracuse Times demanding \$10,000 damages on an account of an article connecting her name with that of a man named Lewis.

During a fight between convicts named Penhall and Pay in the reformatory at Auburn, N. Y., the former was stabbed in the eye with a molder's tool, and received such injuries that he can not recover. Both are from New York.

Ashtabula county, Ohio, tallies 636 divorces in twenty years.

Fosteria entertains the Northwestern Ohio pedagogues this week.

Rolling mills at South Lyons, Mich., burned. Loss, \$22,000; insurance, \$4,000.

Billy Sowders, of St. Paul, has regularly signed to pitch for Boston base ball club next year.

John Teamer has deposited \$500 as a forfeit for a rowing match with any one in the world.

Sei-oner Mary P. Collins, of Philadelphia, foundered at sea and six sailors were drowned.

Rev. Lyman Abbott has been engaged as stated supply of Plymouth church for an indefinite period.

Hugh Maxwell, murderer of C. Arthur Preller at St. Louis, took his first communion in jail Sunday.

Silas Cain was killed by a shot from James Brent's gun in a quarrel at Louisville last Monday night.

Smith and Kilrain will box a week's engagement at the Royal Aquarium, London, in February for £1,000.

The 27,000 logs composing the great "cigar" raft from Nova Scotia are now drifting over 1,000 square miles of sea.

At Newark, O., two B. & O. trains met by chance the usual way, and seriously hurt Trautman Ayres, Braunigan and Traxler.

The Chicago Times has just been sold for \$75,000 cash and \$500,000 assumed debts. It will be made a Republican Blaine organ.

Porn will take immediate steps to get her railroads out of the hands of the contractors, the two (scaps) Graces, of New York city.

In Montgomery county, Ohio, 600 soldiers' families require relief. The soldiers' home draws this unusual number to that locality.

Vanderbilt is reported to have purchased the estate of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, England. The title does not go with the possession.

George Connors and Dan Flynn fought sixteen savage rounds at Boston for \$1,000 Monday. Flynn will probably die from his beating.

Evansville Democratic papers have whacked into the fire department so vigorously that insurance companies have raised their rates.

Miss Louise Summer presents Akron, O., 100 acres of land and \$10,000 for a home for the aged. A Christmas gift in the name of her father.

T. P. Brooks, of Iowa, broke one of Billy Noland's ribs and knocked him out in two rounds at Kansas City Christmas in a fight for \$100 a side.

Twenty-seven Lexington horses won 248 races in 1887 and won \$28,772. Seventy-two horses averaged over \$5,000 each on the American turf.

Dr. McKim reports that Crown Prince Fritz's condition has greatly improved and that time alone can determine the exact nature of his disease.

Paul Krass, whose testimony caused the arrest of Greenwood as the murderer of Lyman A. Weeks, has escaped from Raymond street jail, Brooklyn.

An era of prosperity has dawned on Morehead, Ky., since the death of the parties to the Credit Lyonnais feud. But it took twenty murders to bring it around.

German army is permeated with Socialism and the soldiers are filled with discontent at the proposed extension of the liability to service in the Landsturm to the age of forty-five.

Jessie Jones, aged seventeen, colored, under arrest at Chicago, confesses to the murder of William Tobin, at Archer and Butterfield, December 13. He claims self-defense.

There is unpleasantness in the choir of an Indianapolis colored church, and J. M. Walker has a bullet in his neck because he admired the wife of the leader, John Hudson, too fervently.

At Portsmouth, O., Henry Vulgamore sold his father's corn and went on a \$400 spree. City Marshal Comens shut him under an involuntary moratorium in an alley, and is now accused of taking his money.

A desperate battle was fought in the mountains near Guatemala, Central America, between the Federal and a revolutionary force under Vincente Castano. In two hours the revolutionists were annihilated. Castano fled and other rebel leaders were captured and shot.

At Cynthia, Ky., Supreme Court Judge Ward secured exemption for a large amount of taxable property; the auditor refused to recognize it and levied upon the judge's mule; circuit court indorsed the auditor. The judge has taken an appeal and will sit in judgment on his own case.

Kokomo, Ind., is scourged with scarlet fever.

Bloomfield, Ky., comes to the front with a cave story.

Young James Claim was killed by cars near Anderson, Ind.

Perkins warehouse has collapsed at Cleveland. Loss \$20,000.

Mrs. McCauley, the Chicago uxoricide, was declared insane.

Henry Brown, of Delphos, O., fooled with his revolver. Fell dead.

The late Judge McIlvaine was buried at New Philadelphia Tuesday.

Pearson McCoy was refused a new trial and goes up to Columbus for life.

Charles Frazer, well known broker of Oil City, Pa., accidentally killed himself while hunting.

In the squire's court at Newark, O., Harry Kear tried to shoot his brother-in-law, Alfred Mickelwaite.

Unknown white men beat to death Jeremiah Frye, well known colored man, at Louisville, Ky.

The Union Labor party of Indiana will convene at Indianapolis March 7, to put a state ticket in the field.

A. M. Scarborough, of Mount Liberty, Ind., has been arrested on a charge of forgery. This is his second offense.

Daniel Stillwell, pioneer Tennessean, froze to death on the road near his home at South Pittsburg, Tuesday night.

Senator Sherman writes to the Buckeye club, of Springfield, O., that he will oppose the confirmation of Lamar.

Capt. Cyrus Vigns, pioneer of Logansport, Ind., died Tuesday, aged ninety-four. He had ten sons in the late war.

Daniel Stillwell, an old citizen of South Pittsburg, Tenn., froze to death on Monday night in a field near his home.

Jesse Mead, well known farmer, was drowned in Mud river, near Springfield, by his team backing off a bridge.

Reb. James Powell, D.D., corresponding secretary of the American Missionary association, died suddenly of apoplexy in New York Tuesday.

Awful Smiler was found in a hay mow near Canton, O., where he had gone to freeze himself to death. His legs and feet were frozen black, and he will probably die.

## THE BIG STRIKE SETTLED.

THIRTY THOUSAND IDLE MEN RESUME WORK.

Arbitration to Settle All the Little Differences—The Five Crews Over Which the Trouble Originated Will Be Supported.

By the Employees—Other Labor News.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The strike of the Reading railway employees was ordered off at an early hour this morning and the men returned to work to-day. Once yesterday the big strike had been declared settled, and again late last night it came within an ace of reaching a happy termination through arbitration.

A few sharp words brought the cloud again over the sky, but they soon cleared away this morning.

During the afternoon a committee of the men visited by invitation the headquarters of the Reading railway on South Fourth street, and discussed the questions at issue with General Superintendent Swigard. The best of feeling prevailed, and so good were the effects of the meeting considered by the superintendent that he sent out this message to several of the chief officers of the road.

"The strike is settled and men will return to work."

The good news spread quickly and excited considerable comment among those admitted to the secret. But there was still another meeting to be held. During the evening the committee, headed by John Nelly and John Lee, visited the general superintendent's office, at Ninth and Green streets, and the disputed matters were again thoroughly discussed and the understanding had been reached that the men were to go to work this morning and that the controversy would be settled at a board by a committee of the men and representatives of the company.

As the conference was about to break up Mr. Lee made a remark about the membership of the men's committee.

"I will not, of course," said Mr. Swigard in reply, "treat with the men as Knights of Labor. They must come as employees of the Reading Railroad company."

"That settles it," said Mr. Kelly, and he walked to the door. The other committee men followed him, and they left the room. The committee then returned to their meeting place in Port Richmond and reported to the convention of employees. After a three hours discussion the strike was declared off, and at 1 o'clock this morning the men were ordered to return to work.

The five crews over whom the trouble originated are to be supported by financial aid from the employees pending arbitration.

Everyday at Work.

New York, Dec. 28.—The following dispatch was received from Philadelphia at the office of President Corbin of the Reading company: "Every man returned this morning and all trains are running as usual. All the engines were taken out of the road, and the superintendent says that by 10 o'clock all work will be going on as usual. At all stations in this city the men are showing up, and the present indications are that all business will soon be working as usual. Just heard from Reading. All report for work this morning as usual."

The News From Reading.

READING, Pa., Dec. 28.—Matters on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad to-day were an old time appearance. The first coal trains, the cars of which have been lying on the sidings since Friday, commenced moving this morning, and by tomorrow the officials expect to have everything in operation as before. It is believed that the action of the employees' convention in this city yesterday, positively refusing to strike at the dictation of the Knights of Labor, and the sending of a committee to Port Richmond counseling a settlement of the difficulties, had much to do with bringing about the downfall of the great strike. Telegrams received at the headquarters of the Reading road early this morning from many points say that the knights have obeyed.

Strike on the Coal Piers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Owing to the strike at the Richmond coal piers a number of schoolers will leave to-day for Baltimore, where there are no labor troubles and an abundance of Baltimore coal. At the New England seaports vessel owners have instructed their captains to avoid this port until the labor troubles shall have been settled. A number of vessels bound here left the Delaware capes last night for Norfolk for orders.

LIKE A WILD BEAST.

An Unknown Man Found Living in a Cave. He Speaks a Strange Tongue.

New York, Dec. 28.—Last night an unknown and almost wild man was found lying in a cave that had been made in the wood near Morris park, not far from Jamaica, L. I. The authorities at Jamaica were informed, and officer Smith took him to Jamaica and locked him up in the town hall. He has been asked questions in a half a dozen different languages, but his replies are unintelligible. It was thought that he gave the name of Hassan.

He is very ragged and filthy. The prisoner's cave was found to be about four feet deep, about five feet long and three feet wide. He was found reclining at his ease and smoking. He had arranged a screen of trees on the north side of the cave to keep away the wind. The south side had an opening. He had a fire in the cave and a number of flat stones therein which were heated. It is said he has been there for some time. He was discovered about a week ago by a German living on Wyckoff avenue. He has been supplying him with food. His appearance is wild in the extreme and would indicate that he has been burrowing in the earth for some time.

Shells of nuts indigenous to the locality were found in the cave. A reporter endeavored to have a conversation with the wild man, but could get nothing definite from him. He is probably a Pole. He told a man his name was John Henry or Husson. His words are cultural and hardly belong to any language. He will be sent to Barnum's island.

Two Cents On the Dollar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The creditors of William F. French and John Rosefield, leaders of the "bull" ring in wheat which collapsed a few months ago, today agreed to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the committee of the creditors. The committee report French's resources as \$210,000 and Rosefield's as \$150,000, making a total of \$360,000. Of this amount the full paid creditors received, as per agreement, \$182,000, leaving a balance of \$178,000 to satisfy all claims. The claims against French amounted to \$220,000 and against Rosefield \$200,000. The creditors, as now of French, the balance of \$182,000, and of Rosefield, the balance of \$178,000, will be paid in full.

## MR MANNING'S FUNERAL.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND OTHER GREAT OFFICIALS PRESENT.

Funeral Trains Take Thousands to Pay the Last Tribute to Respect to the Late Secretary of the Treasury—A Profusion of Fragrant Flowers—Notes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—It was just eight o'clock this morning when the West Shore train bearing the presidential party rolled into the depot. The party were all up, and when the train came to a stand still ex-Mayor Banks, Col. William Rice, Col. C. L. Judson and Erasmus Corning boarded it and met the party, which consisted of the president, Col. Lamont and the members of the cabinet. They took carriages and were driven to the executive mansion where breakfast was served for the party. The president looked well but seemed to be greatly depressed by the motive of his visit.

Besides the presidential party there arrived from Washington the following: employees of the treasury department: Comptroller Durham, Fourth Auditor Shelby, Supervising Architect Greer, Ed. Graves, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing; R. S. Miller, chief of the bureau of loans and currency; Maynard, Comptroller, Transholm, Third Auditor Williams, T. B. Kellner, Superintendent of the Treasury building, Walsh, C. W. Albright and Sixth Auditor McConville.

On the noon train from the Metropolis came over a hundred distinguished men, among whom were ex-governors Cooper and Grace, Senators Murphy and Daly, Congressman Campbell and Col. John R. Fellows. All the day long until the hour of the funeral trains brought large delegations from every part of the state, and it is doubtful whether the city has ever had such a concourse of prominent people within its gates except on a day of a celebration.

Sentors, assemblymen, congressmen, judges, citizens, all came to pay their tribute of respect to the dead. The body lay in a cloth-covered casket in the parlor of the house, No. 142 Lancaster street, the residence of Mr. James H. Manning, and upon it were crossed portieres and at the foot a profusion of carnations and white roses. The silver plate bore this inscription:

Born August 16,



# DARING AND SUFFERING.

A HISTORY OF THE ANDREWS RAILROAD RAID INTO GEORGIA IN 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragical Episode of the Civil War.

By WILLIAM PITTINGER.

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## CHAPTER XV.

### THE OLD NEGRO JAIL AT CHATTANOOGA.

The sufferings of northern prisoners in the south constitutes probably the most terrible chapter in the history of the war. Attempts to soften the fearful story have met with slight success. The lot of the prisoner of war is always deplorable, as accommodations are scanty and the hardships of camp life greatly aggravated. But the Union prisoners in the south suffered more than is usual in military prisons. The southern states were slenderly supplied with means for the care of bodies of troops numbered by thousands; the northern armies were pressing severely and tightening the blockade by sea and land with the express design of depriving them of necessities for prosecuting the war, and in case of scarcity it was natural that northern prisoners would first suffer. But to this was added a terribly bitter feeling, which sometimes found vent in gratuitously emulating the prisoner's lot. The horrors of Andersonville cannot soon be palliated or forgotten.

But the sufferings of ordinary prisoners was far exceeded in the case of the Andrews raiders. Our leader had betrayed them. We had inflicted an amount of frightful suffering disproportionate to our numbers, and we were now believed to be beyond the protection of the laws of war, and almost beyond the pale of humanity. It was thought that we were selected for our desperate character and amount of suffering to prevent us from escaping or doing further injury. Such considerations no doubt had weight in the minds of our captors.

But these alone are not sufficient to explain the story that follows. I have hesitated in regard to telling it at all; but there is at least one good reason for recording all that the proprietors of language will permit—a reason which also goes far to account for the full horrors experienced. Nothing better shows the spirit of the institution of slavery, and the debasing effect it produces on the master class. Those in whose power we now fell had been used to seeing men, women and children publicly sold, whipped, hunted with dogs, or shut up like wild beasts in dens. With such experiences they would not be likely to care much for the sufferings of enemies, whom they had come to regard as the friends of the enslaved race. Accordingly it is in the negro prisons that our band found their most fearful experiences.

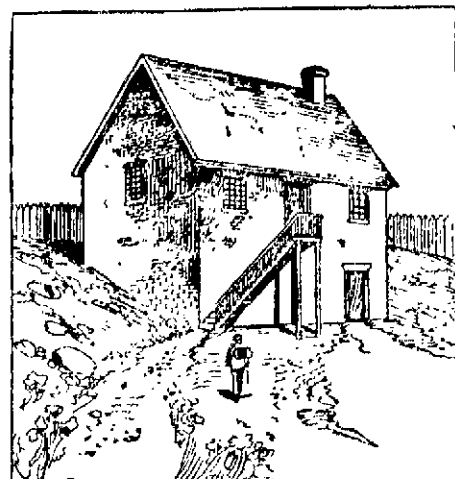
The story of the little, old, Chattanooga prison cannot be fully told. Terrible hardships which had to be lived through in agonies of shuddering disgust, and in utterly hopeless disregard of the deencies of life—a daily and unceasing combination of pain and loathing—can hardly be told by one tried to another, much less spread on the cold printed page. The reader will remember that for every painful thing related, a dozen more are behind, which are not named. Let it be understood that there is no exaggeration. Photographs in accuracy, within the limits already indicated, is aimed at. The worst of all the prisons has long since been swept away; but its memory will never grow dim while one of its hapless victims survives. The story rests not alone on my evidence, but is established by sworn testimony published in the war records.

The captain, who was appointed my conductor, called a guard of eight men and led me for some distance through the streets of Chattanooga. Two of the Confederate soldiers linked arms with me, one on each side, two walked in front and four followed behind. I could not help feeling the main that they took better care of our men than we did of theirs; that had once guarded a Georgian a long distance without any help, and with no handcuffs on him. He did not resent the implied reproach, only saying that they were not to make sure of me. At length we came to a little black building, surrounded by a high board fence. It stood, as I learned long afterward, on Lookout street between Fourth and Fifth. The ground sloped rapidly upward, so that the back of the jail was built into the hill while the front was level with the surface of the ground. The jail had two stories with two rooms in each story. It was quite high for its length and breadth. The jailer and family lived in the upper and lower rooms at the north end, and the rooms at the south were the prison. The lower being entered only from the upper, and that in turn only from the jailer's room. This prison when built was intended for the accommodation of negroes by their humane owners. Another and much larger prison, in which were confined the great majority of white offenders and afterward of war prisoners, was situated on Fourth and Market streets.

Swims, the jailer, was a peculiar character. He was old, perhaps 60, with abundant white hair, and a dry and withered face. His voice was always keyed on a whining tone, except when some great cause, such as the bucket of water, aroused his ire, when it rose to a hoarse scream. Avarice was a strong trait. He seemed to think his accommodations vastly too good for negroes and "Yankees," and that when admitted to his hospitality they should be thankful and give as little trouble as possible. With such notions it is easily seen how much he could add to the sufferings of prisoners. One thing favorable was that he was fond of a dram, and when indulging became very talkative, revealing many things that we could not otherwise have learned.

We halted for a moment at the camp fire of the guard outside the gate; then Swims came out, grumbling about their being disturbed so much, and, unlocking the gate, admitted us. We crossed the yard, ascended the long outside stairway, and from an outside landing entered the bedroom. From this a door opened into the prison. The room was quite small, square, and entirely destitute of furniture of any kind except a long ladder, which lay on the floor. There were five or six old, miserable looking men in the room, whose clothes hung in tatters, and who presented a terribly starved, dirty and wretched appearance. It was a dreadful place, and I shuddered at the idea of taking my abode in such a den. But I soon found I was not to be so highly favored, and a little more experience was sufficient to make me look almost with envy upon these old men.

Said the jailer to the captain: "Where shall I put him?" "Below, of course," was the prompt reply.



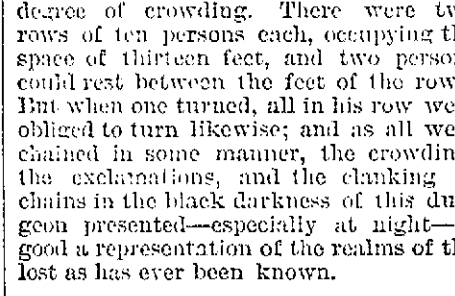
THE SWIMS JAIL AT CHATTANOOGA.

The jailer advanced to the middle of the room, and kneeling down, took a large key from his pocket, and applying it to a hole in the floor gave it a turn and then with a great effort raised a ponderous trap door right at my feet. A rush of hot air, and a stifling stench as from the mouth of the pit, smote me in the face and I involuntarily recoiled backward; but the bayonets of the guard were behind and there was no escape. The ladder was then thrust down, and, long as it was, it no more than penetrated the great depth. The wretches whose voices I could hear confusedly murmuring below were ordered to stand from under, and I was compelled to descend into what seemed more like the infernal regions than any place on earth. It was hard to find the steps of the ladder—for the candle of the jailer gave almost no light, and I had on handcuffs; but I went down, feeling for each step, to a depth of some thirteen feet. I stepped off the ladder, treading on human beings I could not discern, and wedged in as best I might. Then the ladder was slowly drawn up, and in a moment more the trap fell with a dull and heavy sound that seemed crushing down on my heart, and every ray of light vanished. I was shut into a living tomb—buried alive!

I could feel men around me and hear their breathing in the darkness, so that I knew the den was crowded full. Though it was night and cool outside, the heat here was more than that of a tropic noon, and the perspiration soon oozed from every pore. The fetid air and the stench made me for a time deadly sick, and, worst of all, there was an almost unbearable sense of suffocation. I wondered if it could be possible that they would leave human beings in such a place till death came in this horrible form—death, which could not be long delayed. I thought of the Black Tide of California, where so many Englishmen were smothered in one terrible night by a savage East Indian; I had heard of negroes being burned alive or whipped to death in our own south; but these horrors were always, I supposed, meant as vengeance for some heinous outrage. Yet of all the forms of death, that by slow suffocation had always appeared most dreadful, and this now seemed imminent.

As I had been brought to this place in the dark, I knew nothing of its character, and after the first moment of stupefaction, resolved to explore its size and nature. No one of my companions had yet spoken a word to me. Whether they were black or white, soldiers or citizens, chained to me myself, or with the free use of their hands, I could not tell, and I sorely lacked to ask, lest the answer should add new misery. I jabbed my way through the living throng to the wall and felt along it to learn if there was door or window. There was no door, the only entrance to the fearful place being by the trap door down which I came. Neither were there any windows, but I found two holes in the wall, opposite each other, each little more than a foot square, and filled with three bars of iron bars. The walls, as could be told at the holes, were very thick, being made of an immense of oak logs and a brick wall outside. Even in day time, these holes gave little light, for one was close under the outside stairway already described, and the other below the level of the ground. Yet a little air could come through the thick set bars, and served to revive me—making it possible to endure life here for a short time.

When the first shock had passed and I became partially inured to the terrible oppression of the atmosphere, I tried to ascertain something of the condition of my companions. The most fearful description of this place of torment that can be given is contained in the plain cold figures—the number of the prisoners and the size and number of their bodies. Before I entered there were fourteen white men and one negro. This number the number was increased to nineteen and soon after to twenty-two, at which point it remained for many days. The room was just thirteen feet square, and about the same in height. These numbers are not approximations, but were meant to be accepted exactly and literally. The entire furniture of the room consisted of four buckets for water and slops. And here twenty-two men had to remain day and night, with no respect, and no power to leave the room for any purpose, for more than two weeks! It was possible, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying sketch, for all to lie down at once; but it required the nicest fitting and no small degree of crowding. There were two rows of ten persons each, occupying the space of thirteen feet, and two persons could rest between the feet of the rows. But when one turned, all in his row were obliged to turn likewise; and as all were chained in some manner, the crowding, the exclamations, and the clanking of chains in the black darkness of this dungeon presented—especially at night—as good a representation of the realms of the lost as has ever been known.



MANNER OF SLEEPING IN SWIMS' JAIL.

My prison mates received me very kindly and answered questions freely. I had no hesitation in telling them who I was, and this at once won their confidence. They were Union men from various parts of East Tennessee. Many of them had been in prison for six or eight months, and the officers charged varied from that of simply preferring the old government to the new, slave built Confederacy, to that of

bridge burning, or of being helpers of the Union army. The latter were called spies. One of them was blind, the Confederates accusing him of only feigning blindness; but "from all I could observe, I think it was a real."

I was greatly interested in the one negro in this miserable place. He was very friendly and anxious to be of service to us in any possible way. Some days after my arrival he was taken out and brought back again after an hour or so, seeming to be in a good deal of suffering. His story, which he gave as if it were the most ordinary thing in the world, moved me to indignation which I would gladly have expressed in some way more vigorous than words.

He was arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of being a fugitive slave. The law in such cases did not put the burden of proof on the person arresting, but on the negro. Aleck had been treated as law and custom provided. He was first carefully examined, and whipped till he made some kind of confession; then he was put in jail, and advertised in accordance with that confession. If a master appeared and proved properly, he was obliged to pay all jail and whipping fees, costs of advertising and a liberal reward to the person arresting; and then, usually floozing the negro unmercifully for the trouble and expense he had caused, he could take his property. But if no answer came to the advertisement, it was taken for granted that the negro lied, and he was brought out and floozed into a new confession, after which he was remanded to jail and again advertised. Thus they continued, if no master appeared, floozing and advertising for a year, when the poor fellow was sold at public auction, and the proceeds applied to pay the expenses of all these barbarous inflictions! No trial was allowed by which the negro might prove himself free. When once arrested, unless he happened to have some powerful white friend, his doom was sealed; and in this way, in the old slavery times, many a freed negro found his way back into bondage.

No answer having been received to the advertisement for Aleck, he had been taken out for one of his periodical whippings. He had now been in this prison for seven months, and was to remain five more, with no prospect but that of being sold into perpetual bondage. We pitied him from the bottom of our hearts, and we were glad to believe that, if he lived, the triumph of the Union armies relieved him from his dreadful position. These things were not all ascertained on the same evening, though several of them were, for I did all I could to get a complete mastery of my surroundings, that I might be ready for any possibility of escape. But the chances were slight indeed. The floor and the walls were of solid oak, many inches thick; a circle of guards was all the time on duty outside; and the only egress was by means of a ladder put down in the presence of the jailer and a strong guard.

As we were talking in the darkness, we heard the tramp of many feet on the outside stairway, with the clank of chains, and listened to learn what next was coming to pass. The noise came overhead, and then the trap door opened and a stream of comparatively cool air poured down from the room above, and drew in through our narrow windows. We breathed with a sense of indescribable relief—drinking in the air as the desert traveler drinks from the mountain brook!—oh! what a luxury it would be, if that trap door could only be kept open! It might have been if our life or comfort had been valued by those in authority.

A number of men were seen above by the feeble glimmer of the jailer's candle, and the long ladder was thrust down and seized by a man below to prevent it from striking some head, and it was clear that others were being sent down. The Tennesseean cried out: "Don't put any more down here. We're full! We'll die if any more are put down."

(To be Continued.)

## A Hat House Assigns.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—Allman & Co., the hatters, assigned to-day for the benefit of creditors. The assignee is Albert Bunting. Place of business 256 West Fifth street. Allman's assets are estimated at \$10,000, with liabilities of \$3,200. The immediate cause of the failure was an attachment on the stock issued by Squire Bright at the instance of John Ferguson, the Fifth street liquor dealer. Last week Allman borrowed \$200 of Ferguson, promising to pay it back in a day or two. Instead Allman paid Ferguson \$50 and gave him a check for \$150. The check was worthless and Ferguson levied on the hat store. Jacob Allman began business in July, 1886, succeeding his brother, Abraham Allman, who had been handling the same line of goods in this city for fourteen years. When the firm changed hands it was a question as to who was the real owner of the establishment.

## "Sallie Wilson" in the Jug.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 24.—Fred. Warden came here from Grand Haven without money, but determined to make an honest living. He had dined female attire before striking the city, and through an employment agency secured work as a nurse girl in one of the most aristocratic families in the West Side. This was two weeks ago. The other servants in the family did not take kindly to "Sallie Wilson," as Warden called himself, and kept a close watch. They discovered him shaving himself early yesterday morning, and the fact was reported to the lady of the house. "Sallie" was hauled up, confessed his sex and is now in jail awaiting examination for the trickery.

## Where Sharp Will Spend Christmas.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Jacob Sharp and his wife, who left New York last evening, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Sharp came out of the sleeping car unaided, but was helped off the steps to his conveyance by his grandson, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Olney, the husband of his granddaughter. He greeted his relatives who met him at the station and expressed his pleasure at seeing them. The family sleigh was driven through the side streets of the city, and thence to the country seat in the suburbs, where Mr. Sharp will spend the holidays.

## Fighting the War in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Rumblings of war across the Atlantic made the short interest in wheat very nervous this morning. Nearly all the shorts apparently believed that it was unwise to adjourn over three days with short lines of wheat out in the present condition of affairs abroad. They were free bidders at the start, and May opened at \$56, or 1-4 higher than yesterday's close. May corn opened unchanged at \$4 1/2, but there were sales immediately after at \$4 3/8. May pork opened a trifle easier at \$15.00.

The first national convention of the Republican party was held at Philadelphia, June 18, 1854, and the nominees of that convention were: For president, John C. Fremont; for vice-president, William L. Dayton.

# WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COAT SUITS AND DRESS SUITS FOR MEN.

How Pet Dogs Wear Harness when Out for a Walk—A Pretty Indoor Costume Which Represents in Its Cut and Garment New Styles.

The cut here given illustrates an indoor costume that represents in its fashion and its garment, leading styles. The skirt of this costume is of heavy brown cashmere, braided with the same color and trimmed with a flange to thirteen inches deep, laid in box pleats.



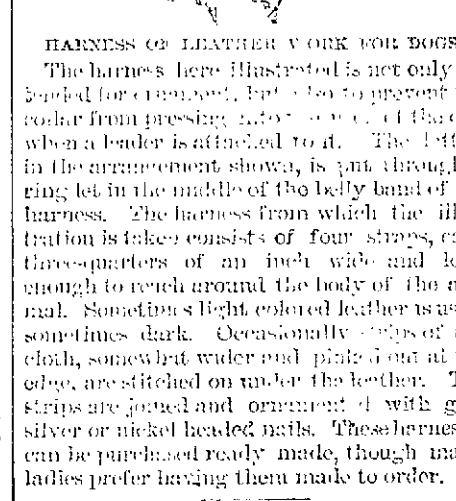
BRAIDED COSTUME.

For the front drapery arrangement, a breadth of material one yard and a quarter wide and one yard five inches long is pleated into the band at the upper edge and caught up on the left side. The back breadth, which is two yards ten inches wide and one yard six inches long, is pleated into the band, the material being arranged in a large box pleat in the middle and in smaller flat ones at the sides and then caught in the middle.

Waistcoat pieces complete the fronts of the bodice, which is further ornamented with revers two and three-quarter inches long. Large flat bronze buttons are also used in the ornamentation of the bodice. (See cut.) Such braided ornamentations as here described may easily be made by our readers, or braided sets may be purchased for the purpose.

## Harness for Dogs.

The dog has come to be an important feature in the world of fashion, and what he shall wear at 10 o'clock is a question of more or less interest. The pet dogs owned by ladies and sent out daily to walk are commonly led by a leather or chain leader attached to the collar.



HARNESS OF LEATHER FOR YOUR DOG.

The harness here illustrated is not only in fashion for a moment, but is also to protect the collar from pressing into the skin of the dog when a leader is attached to it. The leather, in the arrangement shown, is put through a ring let in the middle of the belly band of the harness. The harness from which the illustration is taken consists of four straps, each three-quarters of an inch wide and long enough to reach around the body of the animal. Sometimes light colored leather is used, sometimes dark. Occasionally strips of red cloth, somewhat wider and pinked out at the edges, are stitched on under the leather. The straps are joined and ornamented with gilt, silver or nickel headed nails. These harnesses can be purchased ready made, though many ladies prefer having them made to order.

## New York Fashions for Men.

The following New York styles in men's clothing were recently described in Harper's Bazar: Business suits are of dark mixed suitings and checks and stripes that are not conspicuous—indeed, are almost invisible—producing dark gray shades, brown and red mixtures, black and brown checks, etc. These suits may have a cutaway coat, fastened by three or four buttons, as the size of the wearer dictates, or else a four buttoned sack coat; the waistcoat may have a "step" rolled (notched) collar or a standing "step" collar; the edges are double stitched. Trousers for these suits—and indeed for all suits—are cut medium wide and hang straight, but they are not of exaggerated width, nor do they have the folded crease down the front and back which belongs to ready made clothing. A dark silk or satin scarf tied in a large knot, a black Derby hat and tan or mahogany colored gloves with wide black stitching are worn with business suits.

Those dressy morning suits (that are worn in the afternoon as well) have a cutaway coat and vest of black or dark blue corkscrew cloth, or of diagonal that is not very wide, or else of the crape finished cloth.

The frock coat suit is accepted as the correct day dress for formal receptions in the afternoon and for day weddings, alike for the bridegroom, ushers and guests. Fine black diagonals, corkscrew cloth or chevrot—a cloth without fraying—are used for the double-breasted frock coat, which is of medium length, is fastened by four buttons, has corded silk facing, is bound with ribbon braid and lined with black satin. The vest of these suits is single-breasted and medium high. The trousers are of dark stripes, though slightly lighter trousers are worn by a bridegroom and his attendant. White or very light ottoman silk scarfs, with a jeweled scarf pin, and pearl colored gloves stitched with pearl, are worn by the groom, best man and ushers. The guests also wear light scarfs with tan colored gloves. A high silk hat completes a frock coat suit.

Dress suits for evening are of the finest black diagonal or Angora, especially those for young men; broadcloth is little used. The dress coat is cut with narrow swallow tail and low rolled shawl collar in long continuous row, or it may be a notched collar if the wearer prefers.

# THE

## INDEPENDENT

### COMPANY,

Independent Building,

20 East Main Street.

## Some Cheap Books.

By a special arrangement with the publishers the Independent Company are enabled to offer the following list of books substantially bound in cloth, printed in good clear type and tastefully illustrated at

Thirty-five Cents per Volume.

and will send by mail to any address upon receipt of five cents additional for postage.

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Whittier's Poems.

Bryant's Poems.

Poe's Poems.

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Adam Bede.

Creasy's Battles.

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Oliver Twist.

Life of Kit Carson.

Irving's Sketch Book.

Robinson Crusoe.

Gulliver's Travels.

Poe's Prose Tales.

Tom Brown at Rugby.

The Last of the Mohicans

Aesop's Fables.

Handy Andy.

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Jane Eyre.

East Lynne.

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## Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.

WEST MAIN STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO

## R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

—AND—

U.S. Pension Att'y.

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of state street.

2 1/2 acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward.

Farm of 7 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 13 acres of timber. Terms easy.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

## CHOICE

City Property.

There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city is bound to grow rapidly and steadily. I have a number of

Finely Located Lots

AND

Comfortable Dwellings

Scattered in the different yards which will be sold upon easy terms. For particulars inquire of

P. G. ALBRIGHT,

German Deposit Bank.

The Tippecanoe Stone Company

Miners and Manufacturers of

OLIVE & BUFF

Building Stone,

Sawed Stone of Every Description.

Bridge Stone, SAWED FLAGGING, CURBS, ETC.

All kinds of sawed stone on hand or furnished on short notice at yard on Tremont street, opposite Kitchen's mill.

Quarries on line of C. L. & W. R. R. Tippecanoe, Harrison Co., O.

General office, McElin's building, corner Main and Erie streets, Massillon, Ohio.

# FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES.

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen

and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Bedsteads,

Bureaus,

Tables,

Lounges

SPRING BEDS,

Hair,

Husk and

Sea Grass

Mattresses

and the original

Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

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## Massillon Independent.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.  
(DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.)PUBLISHED BY  
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY  
Independent Building,  
No. 20 E. Main Street,  
MASSILLON, OHIO.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25
One Month	.50

Advertisements on subjects of general interest are given at a special rate. The use of the columns of this paper to advertise private matters is charged at a special rate. The rates will be furnished upon application.

The **MASSILLON INDEPENDENT** wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wishes them to consider it as their property and not a private enterprise. It wishes there will be no limitation to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1887.

## MASSILLON.

To manifest a desire, the shipping facilities offered by four lines of railroads, connecting Massillon with the coast, and to facilitate the transaction of business, offered a two telegram companies, three express companies and a telephone company. Its natural advantages are great and many, stone quarries, furniture, building stone and sand for either glass or iron furnaces, and beds of clay for building brick and fire brick. It has good schools, churches, plenty of amusements and social advantages, making it a pleasant place of residence.

Massillonians should notify their correspondents in addressing mail to this city, to include the street and number in the addresses. The free delivery system will be put in operation February 1.

It is a cold day—when a Massillon burglar gets 1-ft.

No more log rafts will be launched in the Atlantic, that is certain.

Speed, not grace, is the proper thing to cultivate on ice this winter.

The reading room in the Bamberlin block is free to everybody. May its success equal its deserts!

The great Reading strike has cooled, and with it, much of the waning strength of the Knights of Labor.

Sir Axel Mackenzie has only been paid \$12,500 for treating the Crown Prince of Germany. The prince's illness, even along the Ohio coast.

The book on contempt of court and social and political life, promises to be a best seller. It is a book of interest and many dollars.

Another robbery, on a man at 500 on the road. Who has become of the great signature? Must every farmer's name be put on duty to help on his progress and water to him?

What has become of the recent organization when was to assist in making the Ohio Centennial a success, and which so many joined during the days of the Farmers' Institute?

The poor Senate pages only receive seventy-five dollars a month, and the fourteen little fellows were each presented with a crisp new five dollar bill by Senator Stanford, of California, for Christmas.

The day of the execution of the Anarchists, 482,443 complete copies of the Chicago News were printed and sold. No larger single issue has ever been circulated of any English paper in the world.

The merciful man is he who puts a blanket under his horse's harness this kind of weather. Like the gentle dew from heaven, of which Shakespeare speaks, it does not drop from heaven very frequently at this season.

To a limited extent, all the objections to the confirmation of Mr. Lumar, as Associate Justice, can be explained away, but how does he stand on the war amendments to the constitution, which he, as a senator, refused to consider?

"Findlay natural gas has jumped from 15 to 50 cents per month," says the Pittsburg Times, and it might have added, that the burning capacity of the street posts has been reduced two-thirds. The Independent is not prepared to say that the supply is decreasing rapidly, as commonly reported, but the two facts stated above, show the direction of the boom. Massillon's substantial growth this last summer, will be worth more in the end than Findlay's phenomenal strides.

## HOLIDAY HUMOR.

L. Limbach, by virtue of a physical calamity, the street commissioner of the city of Massillon has evolved a great practical joke, at the expense of the hundred or more of the best citizens the city has. On the face of the thing, it is very humorous, and exceedingly proper for this zealous official to begin a series of prosecutions against our business men, to compel them to pay their road tax. That those who have been notified to pay, who can pay, and who will not, should be made to pay is a proposition that none will dispute. But when this incapable busy body brings suit against individuals who are a favored few, so to speak, the humor takes the flavor of gall, and the act, the aspect of petty tyranny.

The facts of the case are these, Mr. Limbach has selected persons whom he knows would support him under no circumstances, and who, with perhaps a dozen exceptions, are members of the political party which sought and ought to have defeated him at the last spring election. He has been very careful to begin the thing as soon as possible after his re-election, in order that it may be forgotten before his term expires. Is there not some authority to compel him to announce the names of all the persons who have paid him thus far?

Do the few scores who are now being annoyed represent the only citizens who are derelict? There are about one thousand persons in Massillon liable to the tax, under the ordinance. Have all but the unfortunate one hundred paid?

It looks as though the precious Limbach was slackening his speed just a trifle, for he has commanded a delay in the proceedings, until Thursday next. Politically speaking, he is boiling in hot water.

IT COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR. To-morrow will be that glorious day, which comes but once a year. To be sure there are a few Scrooges, even in Massillon, who lacking in sentiment which is the heaven of human existence, dare to aver that Christmas never again can be what it was long years ago, and truly add, but for them its savor is lost.

But such miserable wretches, who are to be pitied rather than to be feared, know not what they say. The favorable atmosphere of this season will surround us with every cheering year, and the feelings of joy and love never be destroyed.

The evening is just as fragrant as the sparkling just the same, and the brown turkey is just as good to those who have eaten it, and good appetites, as ever to be enjoyed. Why, even the sky above is sending down its white snow flakes, to make the Christmas story and of song.

The world is what we make it, and juggling from the crowded streets, the dismantled stores, and the mysterious bundles and boxes and sales, Massillon will send the coming Sunday, and the Christmas day, as the most light-hearted could desire.

And now THE INDEPENDENT will stop preaching, and only say, a merry Christmas to all, and especially to its readers.

Tariff agitation is not confined to America. It is no less a question in Great Britain, to which the tariff reformers point as the living illustration of the effects of their theories. A recent cablegram says: "The Radical workmen's clubs are debating the fair trade question very keenly, and many of the clubs at the manufacturing centers have already declared in favor of protective duties."

The Pittsburg Labor Tribune thinks that to elect Mr. Carlisle speaker of the house, while there was a reasonable contest over his right to a seat was "glaringly abominable." Will it please to say? Never in the past have members whose right to seats was in doubt, been considered unworthy of any trust, and why should Mr. Carlisle have been made an exception?

Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the well known astronomer, has a lengthy article in the Sunday edition of the Cleveland Leader, in which he, at greater length, expresses the views of a correspondent of THE INDEPENDENT relative to the "Star of Bethlehem," which he asserts is mythical, the so-called star being only Venus.

In reply to a letter from a Springfield club Sherman says in reference to the nomination of Mr. Lamar: "You may be sure I will do all I can to prevent his confirmation. I regret to say, however, that I fear my efforts will be unsuccessful."

In the past seven years 200,000 acres of land in England have gone out of cultivation. It goes to show that England is by no means dependent upon America for her grain supply, and that we must look out for ourselves, which we will do, Mr. Grover Cleveland to the contrary, notwithstanding.

It takes several columns for most of the Columbus correspondents to say that all is uncertain up to the present time, and that any attempt to name the successful aspirants to positions in the gifts of the new House and Senate would be hazardous. Mr. Lamson will, however, probably be made speaker.

The New York Sun thinks it highly creditable to Mr. Sherman, that he openly announces himself a candidate for the Presidency, and asks if it is not probable that when the critical moment comes, Mr. Blaine, who has not so announced himself, will point to Mr. Sherman, and aid him in the nomination.

The batteries of the press are being turned against that newspaper monstrosity, the Congressional Record. Aimless and witless, it drags through the sessions, unread, unheeded and unused. To truth it is unknown. Away with the Record, or make it a record in fact, and not in name.

Mr. Dickinson is so sure that he will be confirmed as Postmaster General, that he has leased a Washington house. Mr. Dickinson is the right sort of a man, after all, if he is a Democrat, for he has ordered horses, carriages, harness, servants and every thing that enters into his domestic establishment, from his home, in Michigan.

Mr. Joseph Medill, the able editor of the Chicago Tribune, has Massillon, has old home, long before it became a hive of manufacturing, but he remained a little longer, doubtless he would now be handling the Tribune's head level, on the fact of question. He has given a criminal comfort to his old friends, by admitting that if Mr. Blaine is nominated he will support him.

It will be better for all people to suspend judgment on the matter of the removal of Officer Pepper, until after a thorough investigation has been made. He claims to be able to defend himself, and for the credit of the police department it is hoped that he can do so. The charge of arresting a man without cause and afterward assaulting him, is a very serious one, and it is with the deepest regret that it is charged. Mayor Frantz has been called upon to perform. The council ought to hold a special meeting at once, and settle the whole subject as quietly as possible.

That prince of circular writers, H. Talcott, the assistant dairy and food commissioner, has been at it again. Brother Talcott now says: "Our food commissioners had much rather prevent violations of the food laws than to punish them." He then quotes two sections of the "maple syrup law," which says that all soaked goods or goods put up from product dried before canning, must be marked "soaked," and contain the name of the maker, and quality and kind of goods. The next section of the same law, says that if farmers falsely label goods they must pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars. Mr. Talcott closes with an eloquent plea to the public, urging them to follow the requirements of the statutes.

## SENSE.

It is all very well for the wool growers to petition Congress and to follow the advice of the President regarding the tariff on wool. But petitions, as a rule, go into the waste basket. The ballot is more effective than the petition and if the one million flockmasters of the United States vote in November next against the party which proposes to destroy the industry that action will have more effect than a petition one hundred miles long.—Cleveland Leader

For engraved cards call at the Independent Company's store.

## HERE AND THERE.

## How the Sewer should be Ventilated—A Sewer System for Massillon—About Telephone Lines.

How many miles of telephone wire do you suppose there are in Massillon? There are 308,731 feet, equal to fifty-eight miles and something over. There are twenty-two and one-half miles of pole line and no one knows how many poles. Manager Starn says that his company contemplates reducing the rates in other interior cities to pretty nearly what they are in Massillon.

The council was in a dreadful state of mind on Wednesday night, over the lack of ventilation in the Main and Prospect street sewers, but after an hour's debate was unable to decide how to introduce fresh air. The only proposition which met with much favor was to make a passage from the curbing to the sewers and then from the curbstone and run an iron pipe straight up, ten feet or so in the air. These little monuments would have a truly original look, not to say strange. The council stands in wholesome dread of sewer gas, and wishes to pipe it high above the heads of every one. But that is not the way it is done elsewhere. Dr. Miller says that ventilation is not so introduced in the best regulated cities at all. The aperture should be even with the surface of the street, covered with an iron grating. If it is desired to have this opening in the side walk or gutter, well and good, but the tall pipes are unnecessary. As to sewer gas, he says that where the fall is as great as in the sewers under discussion, none worth mentioning is generated, and after these openings are made he does not believe that any one who takes the pains to investigate will find enough coming out to be detected. He believes that two vents will be enough, one down town just above the high water mark, and one at the opposite end. Thus a draft will be created at all times, and the underground passage will be kept sweet and pure.

Those who discuss sewerage in Massillon only speculate as to how the lines should best be laid. There are plenty of engineers who can plan a system of ducts, for it is only a question of figures. The real point is, what shall we do with our sewage? Shall we, as does almost every American city, dump our waste into the nearest stream, to contaminate its water, which will carry it to the next town below? This is the selfish policy, and no one can approve it, on the ground that every other town does the same. And then, too, we will be securing in the river for this purpose, as there is a city on its banks north of us, and if we are otherwise, there is not enough water to answer the purpose. But we did build a sewer system, why not move a mile ahead and adopt a new plan, the practicability of which is unquestioned, and which the sewage by heat, will still pass on as a harmless matter. This is done at Russell & Co's factory in this city, and any one can examine the method who chooses.

## Another Step Toward a Y. M. C. A. Reading Room.

Several weeks since, a meeting was called of young men interested in the organization of a Y. M. C. A. in Massillon. Acting on the advice of the State Secretary, Mr. S. G. Gordon, of Cleveland, it was decided not to organize at that time, but to find out beforehand whether there is sufficient interest in such an organization among our young men to insure its success if started. A committee, consisting of Mr. C. B. Heckman, chairman, Mr. J. E. Johns, secretary, Messrs. T. H. Focke, C. M. Giddings, H. O. Westover and A. E. Sprinkle were appointed to supervise the preparatory steps. Books were put in circulation stating the objects of the proposed organization, requesting the names and money pledges of all young men interested in one or more of these objects. Young men's prayer meetings are held every Sunday afternoon. The committee, feeling the need of a headquarters for their work, and wishing to test the demand for a free reading room, have fitted up the south room of the Bamberlin block, first floor, for reading and meeting room. The young men's prayer meeting will meet there to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, to which every young man in Massillon is invited. The reading room will be opened to the public on Monday evening, and will be open during the evenings only, for the present. Whether a permanent organization is effected, depends on the success attending these preparatory tests.

## The Greenwood Company's Success.

An excellent audience turned out Monday night in Canton to see the Greenwood opera company in "Faust," and quite a number of Massillon people were present. The current opinion is most favorable. The principals are blessed with rich voices without exception, the costumes are new and handsome, and the chorus is strong and even. An orchestra of ten pieces added completeness to the rendition.

The company, it must be remembered, is a new one, and in order to present "Faust" at all, must be possessed of the strongest material. The same organization will appear in Massillon on Wednesday, January 4. The box sheet is not yet open.

## MAILS ROBBED!

## BURGLARS ENTER THE POST-OFFICE

And Carry off the Eastern Night Mail, Small Change and Stamps. Where were the Watchmen?

The second robbery, on a prominent business street, toward dawn, took place last night. The loss cannot be estimated though the inconvenience is already felt. It occurred at the post office.

Three mails arrive in Massillon between the hours when the postoffice is closed, and, as no one remains in the office all night, the storm shed at the back entrance is lined with iron, and the mail carrier deposits the pouches there, and locks the door upon them. Last night the pouches received from the messengers on the 10:41 p. m., 2:49 and 3:50 a. m. trains on the Pennsylvania railroad were left as usual. At the last named hour there was a light apparently from the shed.

But when postal clerk Mack arrived this morning at 6:35, he was called across the street by a young man, who said that he would find part of the mail under the shed of the White Mill, which is nearby. He ran across to the place pointed out and found three pouches, each having a long slit in its side, and each empty except one, which still contained two bundles of letters, and one legal document. Postmaster Howells was notified of the robbery, and the premises were examined. In the light snow which fell during the night, there were numerous prints near the shed, at the rear entrance to the post office, showing that more than one person was engaged in the enterprise. The door of the shed itself had been burst in by main strength, and the pouches alluded to were missing. The newspapers, sacks, and one sealed letter bag was untouched. The mail taken all came from the eastern cities, and Cleveland.

Having secured the contents of the eastern mail, attention was next directed to the postoffice proper. The efforts were all concentrated on the side window just east of the rear entrance. There is a catch over the lower sash which is locked by pressure, and an entrance was effected. The stacks of stamps, cash, and registered letters are all deposited before the office is closed at night, but the thieves took nearly all the change consisting of coppers, and nickels, and stamps, which remained in the retail drawer, to the value of perhaps twenty-five dollars. Whether letters and packages were removed from the boxes cannot of course be known.

While the fruit of this crime is inconsiderable, the inconvenience will be very great. The robbers were certainly ill-informed, or they would not have attempted to lift the mail they took as it contained letters and cash, and never received. Valuable postal matter must be called by government railroad clerks, and the night mails all come in closed pouches and are handled by military employees, and therefore cannot be robbed or value, unless thoroughly explored, and sent with regular letter postage.

No one pretends to have any clue, and judging from the success which attended the efforts to ferret out the guilty ones who entered Siebold & Co's store, no one will find any. It is evident that the task these rogues laid out for themselves, occupied considerable time, and very natural questions arise—have we no protection in the very heart of Massillon?

## A HOLIDAY COMPANY.

## Miss McEne's German Tuesday Night.

Miss Evelyn McCue entertained her friends delightfully, Tuesday night, at her home on East Main street, the company being given in honor of her friend and guest, Miss Gilman, of New Bedford Mass.

The two large drawing rooms and hall were given up to dancing, and Richman's orchestra was located in the library adjoining. Mr. Edward A. Peacock, of Richmond, Ind., led the german, in which nearly twenty couples took part. The favors were very pretty, and the music was perfect. It was intended that fifteen figures should be danced, but the number was reduced somewhat, and the latter part of the evening was devoted both to square and round dances. Refreshments were served in the dining room during an intermission. The party did not break up until long after midnight.

Among those present from out of town were: Mrs. Ben Huxthal, of Mansfield; Miss Fannie Huntington, of Canton; Miss Sylvia Caskey, of Akron; Miss Mamie H. Gage, of Pittsburg; Messrs. Edward A. Peacock, of Richmond, Ind.; Will Kuhns, Wade Chance, and Will Shanafelt, of Canton; Warren M. Bicknell, of Cleveland; and Charles W. Seiberling, William Brown, and Horace M. Houser, of Akron.

## The Free Reading Room.

One of the most comfortable places in the city, these cold nights, is the reading room in the Bamberlin block, where everyone may enter, for its attractions are to be enjoyed without money and without price. There all the best periodicals of all sorts, including THE INDEPENDENT, are on file, and everyone can pick up something worth reading.

## SUSPENDED

## FOR CONDUCT UNBECOMING IN A POLICEMAN.

Officer Pepper is Suspended From the Force, Until an Investigation is Made.

The reporters, having had an inkling of what would happen, were not surprised, when, yesterday evening, Joseph Bamberger appeared in the office of the Mayor, and made the following statement:

## To the Honorable the City Council:

Now comes Joseph Bamberger, who complains that John C. Pepper, one of the regular police officers of Massillon, did, on the 26th day of December, 1887, arrest one Joseph Bamberger and take him to the city prison of said city, and then and there, after having so arrested and imprisoned the said Joseph Bamberger, did then and there strike and wound the said Joseph Bamberger in a malicious manner, and when said Joseph Bamberger made no resistance whatever. The origin of the difficulty grew out of a debt that John C. Pepper owed said Bamberger for labor, and mark I also say that the conduct of John C. Pepper at the time above stated was reprehensible as an officer of the city, and I ask your honorable body to take cognizance of the matter, as I am a peaceable citizen and do not want to be interfered with by a drunken police officer.

JOSEPH BAMBERGER.  
Sworn to, and subscribed before me, the 27th day of December, 1887.  
JOSEPH FRANTZ, Mayor.

This was the first knowledge brought to Mayor Frantz, that Bamberger had been placed under arrest or imprisoned. In the fulfillment of his duty as the executive of the city, he at once notified Officer Pepper of his suspension as a policeman, until after the investigation of the charges. The statement will be presented to the council, either at the next regular meeting on January 4, or at a special meeting. Last night a day patrolman was assigned to Officer Pepper's beat, and an extra man will likely be appointed to serve while the matter is pending.

This morning Bamberger again called at the Mayor's office, and made an affidavit charging Officer Pepper with assault and battery.

Mr. Pepper being asked if he wished to say anything in reply to the charges answered that in proper time he would make a defense, in which many things would be more clearly brought to light, but until that time he would say nothing.

## What Wonderful Cow!

As a matter of course, no one did the story of the black milk cow look out than a museum man must be after it. The Hon. J. G. Warwick has been called upon by a representative of a museum manager of world-wide reputation, who wanted to know the truth or falsity of the report. Mr. Warwick not knowing more than has been published, referred the gentleman to his agent, but no information as to the effect of his visit has been received.

## Christmas Resolutions.

The following is the program rendered at St. Mark's Episcopal church on Christmas:

Solemn high mass at 10 a. m., by the choir and orchestra.  
Evangelical service at 11 a. m., by the choir and orchestra.  
Vespers at 7 p. m., by the choir and orchestra.  
Office of the day at 8 p. m., by the choir and orchestra.  
Merritt Anna Redeemptions.  
O salutaris, tenors do.  
Tantum ergo, tenors do.

## A Pleasant Company.

Mrs. Milton W. Wilson kept her anniversary day, by entertaining a progressive euchre party last night. It was a charming evening, made especially so by a new way of choosing partners, that of guessing at the ladies from their handkerchiefs, and by the New England supper, of baked beans, Boston brown bread, and doughnuts. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Peacock, Miss Pocock, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gates, Miss McCue, Miss Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. G. Liv. Ryder, Miss Barry, of New Philadelphia; Miss Ulman, Mr. E. A. Peacock, and Mr. Archer C. Corns, were present.

## Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy. "I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1873 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others." LEWIS BURBANK, Eldredford, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence. "Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold. J. L. BARRINGTON, 120 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.







## OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

REPORT OF MAJOR POWELL, OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Last Year's Production the Greatest Ever Recorded, Especially in Iron and Steel. The President and Cabinet to Attend Mr. Manning's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The United States geological survey, Maj. J. W. Powell, director, has just issued its fourth annual volume, entitled "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1886."

The report gives primarily the production and value of every prominent mineral substance mined in the United States during the calendar year 1886; and in addition a compact statement of prices, sources of supply and the technical matters which proved important during the year. It appears that the total value of the mineral products, taken as nearly as possible at the points of production, was more than \$155,000,000, the largest amount produced yet recorded in any country.

In 1886 the value was about \$120,000,000. Many substances were in this increase, but particularly iron and steel, which alone showed an increase of \$22,000,000.

In this connection, the report states: "The production of iron and steel in the United States in 1886 was much the largest that has taken place in any year in the history of the country. Not only was this result attained, but considering the various products as a whole, the increased production in that year over the preceding year was exceptionally large. So great was the increase in 1886 that at the close of the year the United States was the first country in the world in the production of steel and of manufactured iron, and we had made a great stride in lessening the distance which separates us only from Great Britain in the production of pig iron. There was a moderate advance in prices of all kinds of iron and steel in 1886. The year was one of great prosperity for the American iron trade. It was not a year of excitement and inflation, but of steady and solid progress."

The distribution of the iron industry over the country is carefully treated, including a careful sketch of the southern developments. The historical story of this industry from 1609 to the close of 1886 is compactly told, and there is a table of the world's production of pig iron from 1850 to 1886, showing an increase from 875,000 tons in the former year to the enormous total of 20,000,000 tons in 1886.

In 1886 bituminous coal was the most valuable mineral product, but in 1886 it was passed by iron, which had a higher total value than silver and gold combined. Wonderful progress is shown in the use of natural gas, the consumption being more than double that of 1882 and twenty times that of 1862. It is estimated that the value of the coal shipped by railroads in 1886 was more than \$25,000,000. This is slightly less than half the value of the coal mined.

The report has been under the charge of David T. Day. It is made especially valuable by the work of many prominent authorities on mineral affairs.

The special chapter on iron was prepared by Mr. James M. Shank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association. Mr. Geo. F. Knapp, of Tiffany & Company, gives an interesting statement of the production of American gems, including a diamond from Nevada.

More than fifty industries are considered in the report, and they show that the year was generally prosperous in spite of unusual labor disturbances.

This report, for which there is usually a large annual demand, can be obtained by mail, or by sending fifty cents, the cost of printing and binding, to the director of the geological survey in Washington.

## Will Attend Manning's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Cleveland will leave Washington tonight for Albany to attend Secretary Manning's funeral. Col. Lamont and all the members of the cabinet will accompany the president. They expect to return to Washington Tuesday night, reaching here early Wednesday morning.

The members of the New York State Democratic association here, many of whom were subordinates of the late Secretary Manning, and by whom Mr. Manning is most kindly and affectionately remembered, gathered at their rooms Sunday and determined to pay an appropriate tribute of respect and love for their courageous leader and dear old friend. It will take the form of beautifully engraved resolutions of tender sympathy to be presented to Mr. Manning's family.

Mr. John H. Walsh, of Albany, president of the association, has named the following members of the association, who will be entrusted with this duty: Assistant Secretary Maynard, Fifth Auditor Eickhoff, Chief Clerk E. B. Youmans and T. D. Kelso, all of the treasury department; G. H. Benedict and P. M. Furlong, of the government printing office; and John Trainor, of New York. These gentlemen will prepare the resolutions, and also represent the association by attending the funeral in Albany.

## The Storey Property.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Times says: The first steps have been taken in the transfer of the estate of the late Wilbur F. Storey, including the Times, to the people who have purchased it. Mr. James J. West, one of the purchasers, was appointed receiver, as a part of the plan for the ultimate transfer to the Chicago Times company. Mrs. Eureka C. Storey on the one hand, and the heirs-at-law on the other, have conveyed all their interests to Mr. West. The object of making him receiver temporarily was to protect the creditors of the estate under the late receiver until the necessary legal steps could be completed. As soon as an inventory can be made the new owners will finally assume control of the paper.

## A Ten-Year-Old Drunkard.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Lizzie Dugan, only ten years old, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market police court as an habitual drunkard. Last week she went to school so intoxicated that the teacher was compelled to send her home. Her father, James Dugan, went to the police court to secure her release, but was himself so drunk that he was arrested and committed for ten days. The child was sent to the Sisters of St. Dominick.

## A Woman Fatally Burned.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Patrick Dowling, of Bishop street, was fatally burned Saturday night her clothes catching fire from the explosion of a lamp she was carrying. She was alone at the time and ran into the yard. Before assistance reached her she was so badly burned that after lingering several hours in frightful agony she died.

## Union Apprentices.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27.—In the county court Judge Bailey gave a boy apprentice at a glass factory one week in which to return to work or suffer sentence. The boy's defence was that he thought he was discharged because he had joined a labor union which had entered upon a strike. Judge Bailey decides that apprentices cannot join a union.

## DEATH OF MR. MANNING.

The Late Secretary of the Treasury Quietly Passes Away.



DANIEL MANNING.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Mr. Daniel J. Manning, the late secretary of the treasury, quietly and gently passed away at 1:30 Saturday afternoon in the presence of his family. Mr. Manning came to Albany on Tuesday evening December 13 to seek rest. The diagnosis of his case at the time he was stricken down at Washington showed that he was suffering from Bright's disease. This the physicians believed was brought on by close confinement in his private office in the treasury building, which was in a wretched sanitary condition. A large untrapped pipe connected directly with the sewer, allowing the free escape of sewer gas into the office. The first symptoms of the disease showed themselves soon after Mr. Manning began to use the quarters in the form of failure of strength, shortening of breath and head aches. After the partial paralysis, which occurred in March, 1886, a thorough medical examination resulted in the discovery that he was suffering from chronic Bright's disease, complicated with hypertrophy and degeneration of the heart, and that the paralysis was probably due to a hemorrhage in the brain. There was no recurrence of the paralysis, and his mind remained perfectly clear, to the last.

What Mr. Manning was and the high distinction to which he reached he owed to himself. His boyhood was so hard and short that at nine years of age he was forced to earn a living as office boy in the Albany Argus, where he learned to set type, making his way into William Cassidy, the editor's good graces. He was a steady, bright-faced, active lad, with a direct, simple way of saying things, that soon made him available as a reporter. In this Cassidy made him city editor and on Cassidy's death years afterwards he stepped into his place. Perhaps the most likely that ever befell Daniel Manning was the illness William Cassidy took to him. The editor of the Argus was not only a keen politician, an accomplished scholar, and a brilliant writer, but he was one of the most highly bred men ever known in Albany society.

From his most Irish parents, young Manning got the rugged constitution and powerful frame that have been to him more than a fortune and a roll of diplomas. But from William Cassidy he learned benevolence and easy dignity. It has often been said that no man could associate with Cassidy and not learn to behave like a gentleman. Mr. Manning has been president of a bank, a leader in the enterprise of Albany and the greatest single power in his community. He has great common sense and business sagacity, qualities that made his paper a power, and turned the editorial life of Albany in his way into the road to an honest and handsome fortune.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

## THE SULTAN ALARMED AT THE ACTIVE WAR PREPARATIONS.

He is Casting About to See if He Can't Raise Some Troops—Russian Demand for Indemnity Arrears Has Something to Do With It—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily News says: "The government is alarmed at its neighbor's war preparations and the sultan is inquiring as to the advisability of calling out 50,000 men for Erzeroum and Bulgaria. It is stated that M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador to Turkey, has informed the porte that unless the indemnity arrears, amounting to £750,000, be paid Russia will be obliged to take pledges in Asia Minor for the protection of her interests."

"The government is hampered for money. A body of marines, whose time had expired, recently tried to force their way into the imperial palace to demand of the sultan their arrears of pay. They were all arrested and imprisoned, and afterward they were paid a small sum each and sent away from the capital to prevent their complaints from reaching the ears of the sultan."

## But This Sounds Reassuring.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg says: "Gen. Von Schewinitz, the German ambassador, brought most peaceful and conciliatory assurances from Prince Bismarck. Austria, it is declared, will stop sending reinforcements to Galicia. It is hoped Russia will follow Austria's example."

## Building Barracks.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—Classes for the study of the Russian language will be opened in several divisions of the Austrian army in January. Several contractors conferred with the military officials to-day regarding the building of barracks and the provisioning of the troops in Galicia.

## May be a Little Straw.

ODESSA, Dec. 27.—Twelve thousand conscripts of the autumn draft are assembling here for transportation to the Caucasus. This is regarded as a pacific sign, as, if there was any probability of an outbreak of war they would be sent to the interior to replace regulars drafted for the frontier.

## Anglo-German Negotiations.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Count von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador to London, will arrive at Friedrichsruh to-morrow to confer with Prince Bismarck. His visit is the outcome of his interview with Lord Salisbury on Friday.

## Freezing to Death in Texas.

FOUR WORTH, Tex., Dec. 27.—Yesterday news reached here from Miami, in Roberts county, that eight men froze to death at Pan Handle City, Carson county, during the recent cold spell. Such a thing as a snow plow is unknown in Texas, and the railway company was wholly unprepared to encounter so severe a storm. Great scarcity of wood is reported from the Pan Handle countries, and much suffering has been occasioned by the severe cold spell.

## FROM SAMOA AND HAWAII

STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE KING SET UP BY THE GERMANS AT APIA.

Hawaiians on the Verge of Another Revolution, Owing to the Curtailment of Kakaia's Powers—Collision Between American Sailors and a German.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived yesterday, brought advices from Samoa to November 14. The Apia correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald states that the Samoans are becoming more keenly alive to the fact that the party represented by the new king, Tanuase, has been made use of merely to serve the policy of the Germans. The whole plan of foreign interference as represented by the German plan of operations, is steadily raising a strong opposition.

Within a fortnight after the assembling of parliament, there were increased rumors of dissatisfaction with the chief. The meeting of the legislature did not include all the most influential men of the islands, and it is understood that numbers of those who attended it have seceded from the government.

The arrival of the United States man-of-war Adams October 19, was the occasion of much rejoicing to many in Apia. Men were not permitted to leave the ship because of the presence of the German guards and sentries along the beach and the possibility of a conflict taking place. Soon after the Adams' arrival a number of natives under Asi, the fighting chief, visited the vessel, and, after inspection, the Samoans assembled on the upper dock and held a dance. The correspondent states that the Germans expressed their annoyance at this circumstance, and the natives have been virtually prohibited from giving any more such entertainments.

A collision is reported to have taken place between American sailors and a German on the street. An officer jostled a sailor, who knocked him down. Honolulu advices are that after King Kakaia had vetoed the bill to abolish the office of governor, and also another measure, providing for the performance of such duties as pertained to that office, a call of the house was ordered to consider the vetoes, and fiery speeches were made by the minister of interior, Thurston, Gen. Ashford and others. The legislature declined to submit the question of modified right of veto to the supreme court, and the king wrote asking the court's advice. Meanwhile the legislature adopted resolutions denying the king's right to veto. The supreme court invited all members of the bar to confer with it on the subject, and the court listened with closed doors to arguments of twenty-two attorneys.

The impression was at first conveyed that the supreme court was unanimous in sustaining the veto, in consequence of which inflammatory articles appeared in several papers, but a week ago the king received information that the court could not agree.

## THE BIG RAFT.

A United States Steamship Reports that it has been Broken Up. NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 27.—The United States steamship enterprise, which was sent out by the navy department to search for the abandoned timber raft, have returned to this port. Commander McCulla, reports that on Friday he came upon the remnants of the raft 135 miles off Nantucket Shoals. The raft had broken up, and the sea was covered up with the separated logs. He sailed through the floating timber all Friday and Friday night, but could not find enough of the raft holding together to tow into port. He thinks there is no danger to navigation from the logs, as they will soon drift apart and out of the frequented track of vessels.

The logs were found 135 miles southeast by south of the Shoals, and are not in the route of the Transatlantic steamers. The revenue cutter Grant has also arrived here. She did not succeed in finding any part of the lost timber.

## Don't Believe It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Mr. Leary, owner of the timber which composed the great raft, does not believe that the raft has entirely broken up. He considers such a thing almost impossible, and thinks that a large portion of the raft will yet be found held together by the chains with which it was interwoven while being built.

## How He Became Chairman.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The newly elected chairman of the Cook county committee of the Prohibition party is William F. Singleton, of Evanston. His acceptance of the position was conditioned by him upon the proposition to admit women as members of the committee and invite them to county conventions as delegates in the proportion of one for each W. C. T. U. After a week's consideration this proposition was accepted and Maj. Singleton is chairman.

## Spinners to Stay Out.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 27.—The striking spinners at the Stafford mills held a meeting and unanimously decided to stay out. They claim that they were cheated out of from seventy-five cents to one dollar per week by wrong sizing, and cannot get the injustice remedied. Senator Howard, who is present, will interview the mill owners to-day, and will try to effect some settlement.

## Sought Relief in Landanum.

FINDLAY, O., Dec. 27.—John Russell, a prominent farmer of Jackson Township, this county, attempted suicide this afternoon by taking landanum, and it was only by heroic work on the part of his physician and family that his life was saved. Russell had been thinking hard for the past ten days, and, in trying to solve up, became so despondent that he resorted to suicide as a relief.

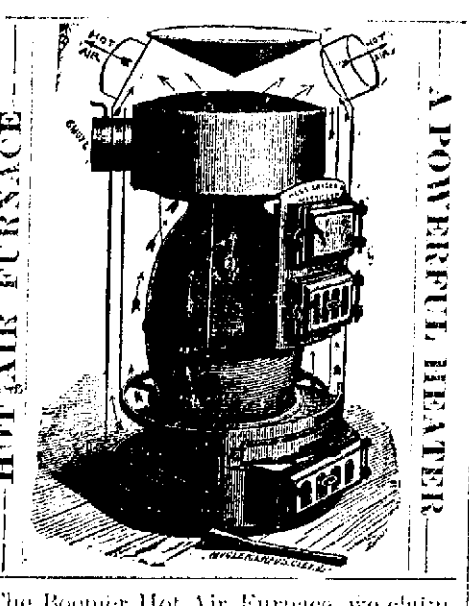
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## Minor Seriously Crushed.

POMEROY, O., Dec. 27.—William Dawson, local miner in Fricker's mine, at Middleport, was seriously crushed yesterday by a large mass of coal falling on him. He has a wife and five or six children dependent on him. Fortunately no bones were broken, and he will recover.

## BOOMER.



The Boomer Hot Air Furnace, we claim, is second to none. It is a powerful heater. Gas and smoke tight joints. Economical in fuel, with its proved.

## STEEL PLATE RADIATOR.

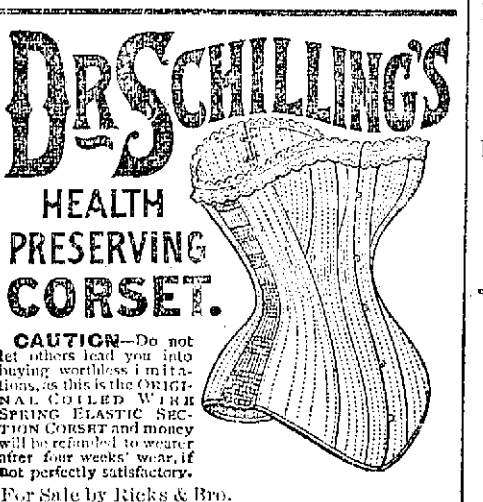
Sold for less money than any other furnace of same capacity. Water box is fastened to water door so when door is open water can be poured in without any trouble. Grate is shaking and larger in diameter than bottom of fire pot. Warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, MASSILLON, OHIO. Snyder & Schworm and Wm. Bowman, Agents.

## ELY'S CATARRH

Cream Balm. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, allays pain and inflammation. Heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Try the Cure. HAY-FEVER.

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., druggists, Chicago, N. Y.



## James R. Dunn

Administrator of the Estate of Kent Jarvis.

## Dealer in Real Estate.

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property, Well Located Residence Property, And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms.

## Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving low time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

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## S. A. Conrad &amp; Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, dealers in Foreign and Domestic

## HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY, CUTLERY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

JOHN H. OGDEN, UNDERTAKER.

West Side of Canal Main Street.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c.

For sale by W. H. McCall & Co.

**BODINE ROOFING**  
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST  
WORLD'S ROOF  
TRADE MARK  
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA  
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE OF BUILDINGS  
UNLIKE ALL OTHER ROOFS  
RESISTS RAIN, SNOW, HAIL, FROST, STEAM, SMOKE, AND Sulphurous Gases.  
THE MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN THE WORLD.

SOLD BY  
**M. A. BROWN & SON,**  
DEALERS IN  
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, MOULDINGS, Sash, Doors and Blinds.  
Yard and Planing Mill South Erie St., Massillon, O.

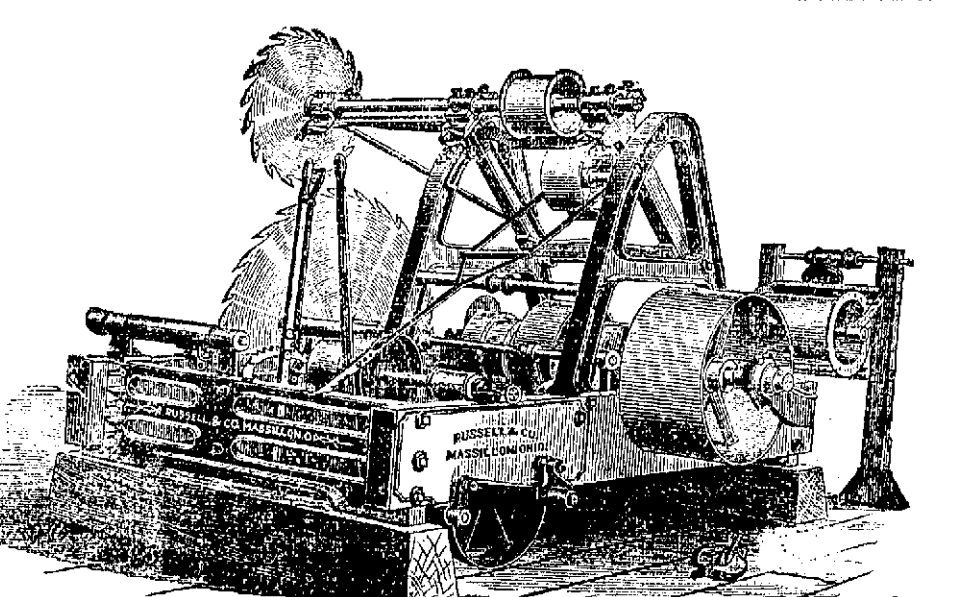
**CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,**  
Corner of Tremont and Erie Streets.  
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MANUFACTURER OF  
First-Class Light Carriages, Phaetons and Spring Wagons.

My work, for durability, good material, style and finish is not surpassed by any in the State of Ohio. None but the best of workmen employed. Practical attention given to the

## REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

Blacksmithing, Repairing, etc., receive special attention. Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. Every vehicle guaranteed to be as represented.

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The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.  
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A horse shoeing shop is managed in connection with the stable.

Horses Bought and Sold.

No. 15 Factory Street, Massillon, Ohio.

Smith's BILE BEANS purify the blood, by acting directly and promptly on the Liver, Skin and Kidneys. They consist of a vegetable combination that has no equal in medical science. They cure Constipation, Malaria, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fevers, chills and fever, gall stones, and Bright's disease. Send 4 cents postage for a sample package and test the TRUTH of what we say. Price, 25 cents per bottle, mailed to any address, postpaid. DOSE ONE BEAN, Sold by druggists.

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## FARM AND GARDEN.

### THE COUNTY'S CROPS—BRIEF REPORT OF THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Famous Jersey Cow Eurotas and Her Descendants—How to Make a Cheap and Serviceable Ice House—Matters of General Interest.

Ice is regarded in many sections of the country as a necessity, and most farmers who have built ice houses and harvested and put up their own ice claim that it pays a good profit in addition to affording a luxury. There are many plans for ice houses; the success of all these in large measure depends on ventilation at the top, drainage below and plenty of packing material all around the ice.

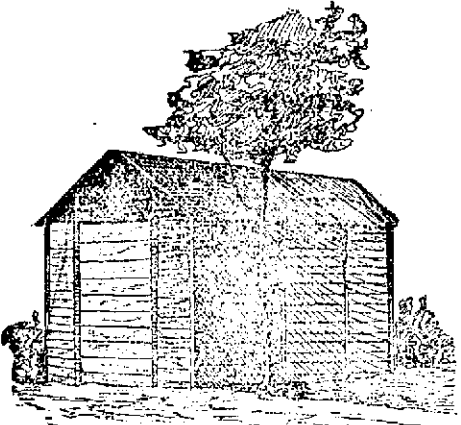


FIG. 1—ICE HOUSE.

The illustrations show an above ground ice house described and approved by Minnesota Farmer. The house is constructed of a single wall, boarded up on the inside. It may be built with double walls if preferred, but this will add somewhat to the cost. The filling and removing is done at the end, boards being slipped in to close the opening; a swinging door may be used if preferred. The building is left open at the gables, as shown, or horizontal slats may be used, being sure to leave space between sufficient for ventilation. Engraving No. 2 shows a cross section and the manner of packing the ice; a drain pipe is shown underneath.

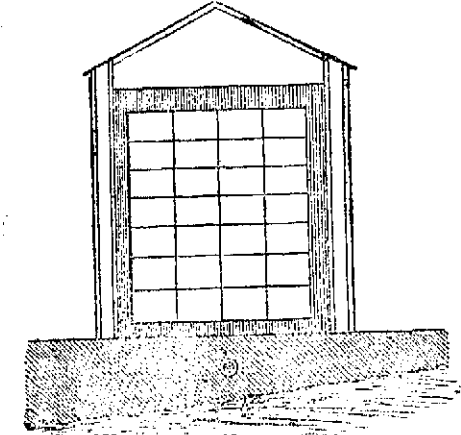


FIG. 2—SECTIONAL VIEW.

The walls may be of well matched, rough boards, and the roof the same, well battened so as to shed rain. See that the drainage is good; if not naturally underdrained, put in tile or a stone drain. The small squares in Fig. 2 represent the blocks of ice, which are best cut of uniform size. The small dots show packing material—saw dust, tan bark, flax seed straw, or some other non-conducting material. If cut straw is used the layer must be at least a couple of feet in thickness, and there should be similar amount above and below the ice; it is easier to put still more on top, and be sure to wear it down well. Of course, if double walls are used, less of the packing material will be needed on the sides. Pack the ice blocks firmly together so that there will be no air spaces between. A solid mass of ice is what is wanted.

#### Crops of the Country.

The quality of the corn crop is much lower than usual. The last estimate made by the department of agriculture placed the yield at 19.9 per acre, or about 1,453,000,000 bushels.

The final estimate for the potato crop is 131,000,000 bushels, against 165,000,000 bushels last year.

The apple crop, while small everywhere, is, according to Statistician Dodge, the largest in the eastern states, the average standing being Maine, 55; New Hampshire, 67; Vermont, 58; Massachusetts, 74; Connecticut, 83; and New York, 76. These figures are very low compared with prosperous years, yet from New Jersey southward to the Carolinas there is no return of over 45.

There appears to be no question but the cotton crop of the country is short of expectation and smaller than the world's requirements. Hence it is predicted that cotton growers will receive enhanced prices for their crop.

The American clover seed crop is short, but it is thought there will be enough for home consumption. From England come reports of an average crop.

The onion crop, it appears, is a short one all over the country.

#### Death of the Famous Cow Eurotas.

The death of the famous Jersey cow Eurotas, at Mr. A. B. Darlington's farm at Darlington, N. J., recalls this wonderful cow's record as a butter producer, and the fabulous prices at which her descendants have been sold at public and private sales. Eurotas (2,454), calved Aug. 13, 1871, bred by R. M. Hoe, Morrisania, N. Y., by Kloter II (469), dam Europa (176). When two years old she became the property of Mr. Darlington, and has since been a prominent feature of Valley Farm, at Darlington. The fame of Eurotas came with the astonishing butter test that lasted through one year. She gave 778 pounds 1 ounce of butter in eleven months and six days and dropped a fine calf within the year. Her second bull calf, Pedro, sold for \$10,000; another bull calf, Michael Angelo, sold for the enormous price of \$12,500. To Eurotas and her descendants is due, in large measure, the popularity of the Jerseys and the lively competition among breeders, which has resulted in the many fine specimens that today exist in this country, not only of the various strains of Jersey blood, but that of other breeds.

#### Making Apple Butter.

Apple butter is old fashioned, but it is also very palatable and very healthful—two excellent reasons for calling attention to it. In any farmhouse that boasts of a kettle large enough to cook the apples in, and a pair or two of young, strong arms to assist in stirring the apple butter, it is recommended as one of the best possible products into which to transform apples that have become bruised or specked and which will not keep long in the natural state.

To make old time apple butter, boil down sweet cider to a little less than half its volume. Pare and cut up the apples

and place in a large brass or copper kettle and fill up with the boiled cider. Boil over a slow fire until the apples are thoroughly cooked. Skim the mass constantly with a wooden paddle or blade set at right angles on the end of a stick long enough for the one using it to stand back from the fire, and with the blade long enough to reach the bottom of the kettle, thus keeping the contents in motion all the while. This constant motion is required, else the pulp would settle and burn on the bottom of the kettle.

Flavor with allspice, cinnamon and cloves to suit individual taste. When quinces are available a few added to the apples improve the flavor for most tastes.

#### Cooking Food for Swine.

The perennial question, "Does it pay to cook food for swine?" was agitated at the annual meeting of the National Swine Growers' association, at Chicago, members being about equally divided on the pros and cons of the subject. A member from Indiana advocated cooking food, especially when Professor Stewart's plan is followed, said plan being a mixture of clover hay or similar bulky substance with meal or shorts. This member steams the meal thoroughly and mixes with cut clover hay, making eighteen to nineteen pounds of pork from a bushel of meal. He uses oats, bran, a little corn and clover hay, even in summer, to get the desired bulk. In winter he gives the feed warm, his idea being that fattening animals should never be chilly.

Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment station, claims that he has data sufficient to warrant the statement that there is a positive loss in cooking food for fattening purposes. In addition to the loss by cooking, Professor Henry avers that hogs fed uncooked food do not consume so much, as a rule, in a given time. As gain in weight comes from the excess of food digested above that required for maintenance, the extra amount consumed all goes to give increased weight. Hogs when given dry food consume it much more slowly than when wet. In eating slowly there is probably a much larger amount of saliva mixed with the food, which may go far in aiding more complete digestion.

#### The Drive Well Patent Void.

The drive well patent, which has been a source of both loss and annoyance to farmers in many sections of the country, and which has heretofore been sustained by the supreme court, has been declared void. This decision was based on the record in the case of Andrews, Green and others against George Hoesey, brought to Washington by an appeal from the United States circuit court for the southern district of Iowa. This court holds that the fact now made to appear for the first time in the drive well litigation that the invention was for the first time used at Cortland, N. Y., by others than Green, more than two years before the application for the patent was made, is fatal to the patent's validity.

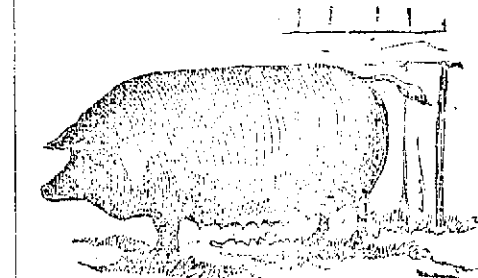
#### The Christmas Turkey.

Turkeys, destined for the holiday market, or, indeed, to grace the festive board at home, ought to be confined now in clean, warm pens and given plenty to eat. Corn meal and sweet potatoes cooked together make an admirable breakfast, on which the birds will fatten rapidly, the meat at the same time gaining a fine flavor.

#### The Fat Stock Show.

The fat stock shows have increased in popularity with each year, and it is safe to say that the tenth annual exhibition recently held in Chicago, Ill., stands ahead of the shows that have preceded it. The different states were well represented and the show of stock was a large one, with the quality of the exhibits quite up to the standard. Short-horns took the sweepstakes for the best single animal and several of the prizes in special classes. The Aberdeen Angus took the award for the best herd shown. The exhibition of grades or crossbred animals was an interesting one.

The horse show held in connection with the fat stock show, although a recent feature, proved one of the finest exhibits of the kind ever made in this country. The exhibits in the various draft classes were very fine and there were also some attractive specimens of the American trotter—Cleveland bays, carriage and park horses. The draft horses represented the Percheron, Clyde, English shire, French draft, Belgian, etc.



A TAMWORTH SOW.

In the swine exhibit there were seventeen exhibitors with about 100 animals all told, including Poland-Chinas, Berkshires, Victorias, Duroc-Jerseys, Essexes, Suffolks, Yorkshires, Chester Whites two Gotlands, one Tamworth, will various grades and crosses. The heaviest hog on exhibition was Sir Robert, a Tamworth, 5 years old and belonging to Thomas Demmett, Rossville, Ills. The weight of this animal was 969 pounds.

The sheep exhibit was a fairly good one a novelty was the Dorset horned. Downs were well represented. There was a very creditable show of swine. The poultry show was immense, and included every known breed.

The premium list is said to have reached this year \$17,000. Next year the word "fat" will be omitted from the name of the show, and the exhibition will include not only fat cattle, but breeding cattle as well.

#### Here and There.

At the National Beekeepers' convention in Chicago, Dr. A. B. Mason, of Toledo, O., was elected president for the ensuing year. The next annual convention will be held at Cleveland.

The lowest yield reported to the department of agriculture from the great corn states is from Kansas, where the estimate is only twelve bushels per acre.

Dakota reports a larger apple crop than the average.

Mr. C. J. Wetmore, secretary of the California board of state viticultural commissioners, reports the wine crop as a light one, about 15,000,000, and the raisin crop at from 750,000 to 800,000 boxes.

Truck farmers are making extensive preparations for the coming season. It is reported that 2,000 acres will be planted in strawberries, beside a large area in fruit trees and early vegetables of all kinds.

The cranberry crop is some 60,000 bushels less than was that of last year.

## YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

### A SUGGESTION TO HAPPY CHILDREN ABOUT THANKSGIVING DAY.

Directions for Taking India Ink Impressions of Ferns—Information About American Indians in General, and the Ute Tribe in Particular.

The name of Indians was first given to the red men of America from the mistaken notion of the early voyagers—Columbus himself included—that the newly found continent was in reality a part of India. This was soon shown to be an error, but the name of Indians thus wrongfully applied to the inhabitants continued to be used in every narrative of voyage and discovery, and has descended to our own times, only that we now qualify it to some extent by speaking of the red men as American Indians.



UTE SQUAW AND PAPOOSE.

There are many tribes among the American Indians, but year by year their numbers are decreasing. The home of the civilized and partially civilized remnants of the once powerful and warlike Indian tribes is known as the Indian territory, and contains what are called reservations, on which the various tribes dwell. Agents representing the United States live among these tribes with a view to their further advancement and protection. Many of the tribes have settled down in comparative contentment and follow agricultural pursuits for a livelihood and have become quite civilized. Others, from their naturally fierce and warlike dispositions, continue to give more or less trouble to the government. Among the latter may be named the Utes in Colorado and the Apaches in New Mexico. Our cut represents a Ute squaw and her papoose, or baby. The Utes are a tribe of the Shoshones or Shoshonis, are migratory in their habits and great wanderers. They enjoy wandering about the country and are to be found in New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. When a Ute squaw takes up her line of march she straps the little papoose to her back. In the cut she is holding the infant in her arms, so that our young people may have a picture of the faces of both mother and child.

#### India Ink Impressions of Ferns.

Procure some smooth cartridge paper, then take the ferns or leaves and arrange them in position. If ferns, they look well put in groups; if ivy, it will look well as a border; but whichever it is, put a pin through a leaf here and there to keep the ferns from moving—very fine pins, or the holes will show. Then procure a small tooth comb, a stick of India ink, and a toothbrush. Dip the stick of ink in water and let it lie in laps—dip your brush in the ink. Do not get too much on, and rub gently along the comb, holding it over the leaf of ferns. If you get too much ink on your brush, it will all in big drops; the object is to make them as fine as possible. Rub more or near the points of the ferns, just as in a photograph, and let the color gradually die away to the edge.

Take the ferns off, and, says Golden Days, you will be surprised at the effect you have produced. If neatly done, the ferns will bear a strong resemblance to a large sized photograph.

#### The Elephant as a Nurse.

In India, where the elephant is treated by his owner almost as one of the family, the grateful animal makes a return for the kindness shown it by voluntarily taking care of the baby. It will patiently, says St. Nicholas, permit itself to be handled by its little charge, and will show great solicitude when the child cries. Sometimes the elephant will become so attached to its baby friend as to rush upon its constant presence. Such a case is known where the elephant went so far as to refuse to eat except in the presence of its little friend. Its attachment was so genuine that the child's parents would not hesitate to leave the baby in the elephant's care, knowing that it could have no more faithful nurse. And the kindly monster never belied the trust reposed in it. If the child came about the baby, it would drive them away. If the child cried the giant nurse would rock the cradle until the little one slept.

#### A Tame Gray Squirrel.

A young gray squirrel found by a party of children at Ivoryton, Conn., was cared for until it had grown large enough to help itself, when it was set at liberty. The children had no idea it would ever come back, but the next night the squirrel came to the window and tapped upon the pane. It was admitted, and the next morning whisked away again. It has built two nests, using whichever it chooses in the night time, except when it rains. Then it always asks for admission to the house.

#### Thanksgiving Day.



Save for a dog he is alone, A friend he can but give a bone.

Oh! happy children, here behold One who is poor and weak and old, With not the smallest scrap of meat, Or might but craves of bread to eat, Thanksgiving Day, When thousands lay A feast in bountiful array. Oh! children, happy children, blessed With all things that the world holds best, Look on the picture of these two And try some kindly act to do, Thanksgiving Day, To light the way Of some one poor and lone as they.

## PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

### Health of American School Girls—Skin Troubles—Benefits of the Bath.

A society of collegiate alumnae has issued some interesting literature on the subject of the health of school girls. Among some of the causes of the semi-invalidism and increasing number of nervous diseases that exist among even young girls, it enumerates the following:

1. Social dissipation and excitement. 2. Habitual loss of sufficient and healthy sleep. 3. Irregularity and haste in taking food, the omission of breakfast and the use of a stimulating, unwholesome diet, such as condiments, pastries, etc. 4. Tight, heavy or insufficient clothing. 5. The ambition of parents and daughters to accomplish much in little time. It states that inquiries made in school rooms revealed great neglect of the laws of health on the part of the pupils. In a New York academy a class of sixty girls between the ages of 12 and 18 years chanced to be asked by a visitor at what time they retired the night before. The average was found to be twenty minutes before midnight, but no twenty minutes before midnight, but no surprise was manifested by teachers or regret by pupils. Out of ninety girls questioned one morning in a public school, twelve had eaten no breakfast; of these twelve, six had brought no luncheon, the other six had cake, pie or similar indigestible food.

#### Pimples and Blackheads.

Pimples and blackheads on the face are occasioned, says Herald of Health, by the torpid state of the skin; or, in other words, by the inability of the skin to perform its proper functions. The cause of these spots is nothing more or less than an obstruction of the pores of the skin; the perspiration being allowed to accumulate, the mouths of the pores getting clogged, irritation ensues and a pimple or black head results. The only way to be rid of them is to allow the skin to do its own work, by preserving it in a healthy condition and by keeping the whole system in order. The following ointment is recommended: Take an ounce of barley meal (the finer the better), one ounce of powdered bitter almonds, and a sufficient quantity of honey to make a smooth paste, and apply this frequently.

#### The Bath.

Every human habitation should contain some convenience for a complete bath in water. In the long catalogue of diseases, says a well known physician, scarcely one can be named in the treatment of which a bath is useless.

To those blessed with good health, a bath gives thrift and growth to healthy functions, a brightness and delightful serenity, a clearness of mind and buoyancy of spirit. It is certainly a blessing to both mind and body. For the mental worker it is a nerve tonic. A thorough application of water of proper temperature will calm and give tone to his whole system. The indoor laborer, who gets but a scanty supply of fresh air, needs a bath to obtain the skin invigorating elements of open air.

#### Over Stimulation of Young Brains.

The practice of giving tea and coffee to young children cannot be too strongly condemned. Childhood is the period when nervous activity is very great. The brain is ever busy in receiving new impressions. Reflex action, co-ordination of the muscles, and the special senses are all under a constant course of training. The nervous system is pushed to its utmost capacity, and long is the list of victims that follow its over stimulation. In little people nothing but harm can come from the use of such cerebral stimulants as tea or coffee.

#### Remedy for Sleeplessness.

A physician prescribes one simple remedy for sleeplessness. Calm the mind as much as possible and confine the thoughts to one subject, or a number, or half a dozen, and close the eyelids, telling the eyes continuously in one direction. In a short time consciousness will be lost and you will be in the blissful land of Morpheus.

#### One Thing and Another.

Jumping berry tea is good for sick headache.

A diet of frogs is considered advantageous for those suffering from pulmonary complaint.

To make a soap for whitening the hands, mix thoroughly two ounces each of castile soap and French glycerine with six ounces of powdered lemon white soap.

As much bicarbonate of soda as one can put on a five cent nickel, dissolved in a quart glass of water and taken before breakfast, once or twice a day, sweetens the breath and relieves dyspepsia.

#### SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Customs Practiced in Public Society.

A gentleman always lifts his hat when offering a service to a lady, whether he is acquainted with her or not. It may be said one authority on the social etiquette of New York, the restoration of a dropped handkerchief or fan, the providing of her money to assist to the cash box of a car, the opening of her umbrella as she descends from a carriage—all the same. He lifts it before or during the courtesy if possible. She bows, and, if she chooses, she also smiles her acknowledgment; but she does the latter freely and does not speak. To say "Thank you" is not an excess of acknowledgment, but it has ceased to be etiquette.

When a gentleman accompanies a lady upon whom such an attention is bestowed, he always lifts his hat and says "Thank you." If it is in the giving up of a seat to the lady, he will not seat himself while the obliging stranger is still standing, but will call his attention to the first vacant place should he be unobserant of it.

A gentleman opens a door for a strange lady, holds it open with one hand and lifts his hat with the other while she passes through in advance of him. He always offers her the precedence, but he does it silently and without resting his gaze upon her, as if he would say: "You are a lady and I am a gentleman—I am polite for both our sakes."

A gentleman always raises his hat when he begs a lady's pardon for an inadvertence, whether he is known to her or not.

#### Graceful Speech.

The value of no other social accomplishment can be compared to that of a thorough knowledge of one's mother tongue. The most of us do more or less talking in the course of every one of our working hours, and we impress those that hear us, favorably or unfavorably—as far as our culture is concerned—according to the manner in which we express ourselves. How desirable it is, then, to cultivate all the graces of speech.

#### Where Bride and Groom Meet.

It is now the fashion for the bridegroom to meet the bride at the altar, whether she is escorted by her father, brother or nearest kinsman.

#### The Philadelphia Park.

Fairmount park, Philadelphia, is nearly four times as extensive as Central park, New York, having an area of 3,000 acres, while the latter has 844 acres.

## Adjustable Lacing Socket Limbs.

Best Limb manufactured on the face of the Globe.

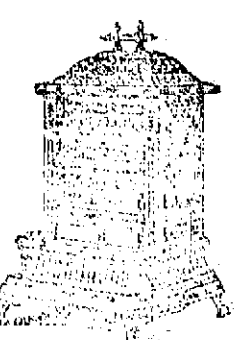
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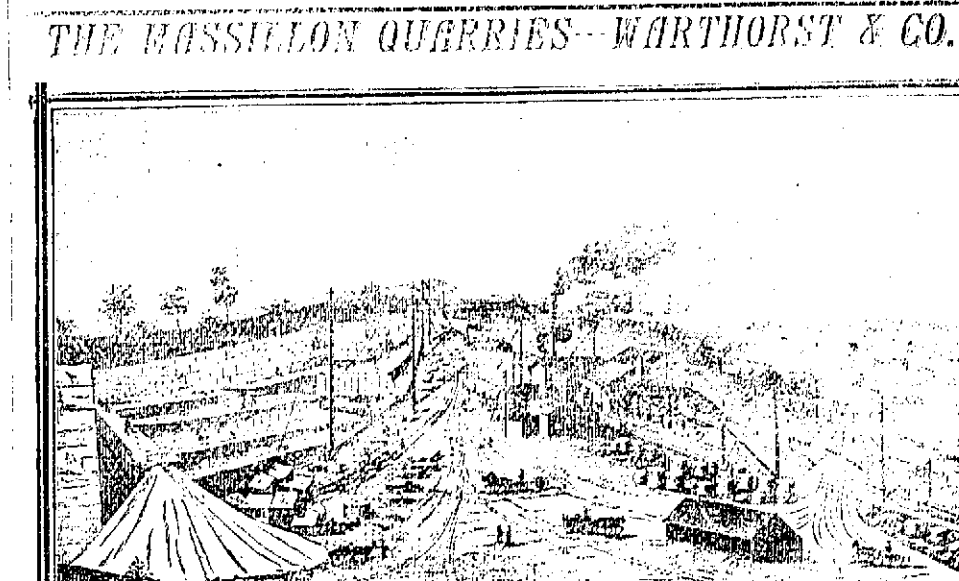
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